REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,715.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

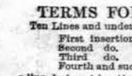
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE—CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*) will despatch the s.s. PATNA, 1780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J.E. Withers, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 5th January and on MONDAY, the 8th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. BURMA, 1,051 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo Galle Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calimpatam Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where Inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, MOHAMMERAH, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

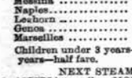
The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 138 H. P., Commander N. Blyth, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Poro Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
EASTERN to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

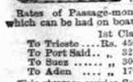
EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Morello, to leave on SUNDAY, the 21st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 5th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
Port Said	„ 321	„ 255	„ 131 0
Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 28th February 1877.
do. do. 21st March „
do. do. 10th April „
do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

2, Bombay Green, 11th January 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer XANTHO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CHARGE for [illegible] will be PAID after the [illegible] Bombay, 11[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
TIBET	2503	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	539	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PERIM	3777	600	W. Wochott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons and 350 H.P.), Captain W. Barratt, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 9th Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JANUARY.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE YEDDO EARLY IN FEB.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

One case homeopathic medicines.

Few articles of furniture such as reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, writing tables, etc., etc.

AT 1 P.M.

A Chesnut Countrybred horse.
An Australian Brougham Horse.
A set of double harness.
The property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe—
An English built miniature brougham, by "Kesterton" of Long Acre, with a pair of bay horses and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., at No. 24 Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Mr. G. ant.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auct on on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Ramjee Lalla and Ramjee Dadoo, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jugeenath Wittoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of June 1874.

All that piece of Fuzendaree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Doongree Tuntumpoora Cross Lane in the sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring 164 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Nanajee Canojee, on the West partly by the house of Balajee Wittoba and partly by the house of Sucooram Wittoba, on the north by the property of Cassam Natha and on the south by the Doongree Tuntumpoora Cross Lane formerly was assessed under No. 118 and now under No. 115.

SALE OF BUSSORAH PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

1 bunch 8 strings in each, 65 pearls, about 90 chows.
1 do. 6 „ „ 80 „ „ 40 „
189 pearls about 135 chows.
1 breast pin set in with pearls about 1101 chows.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. R. L. Southern and Co., on account and at the risk of Lillaadhur Purshotum and Ludha Tricum, trading in the name of Lillaadhur Purshotum and Dhurumsey Narronjee—

Cases of Dhoties marked D N L, below P, Bombay.

1 bale 20, 35 by 40, 9 by 41, 10 by 32, 10 by 44, 10 by 50, 11 by 50, landed ex steam-ships "Childwall Hall," "City of Baltimore" "Trentham Hall," and "Branksome Hall."

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

5 bales grey Shirtings, 6 lbs., 39 in.
5 „ „ „ 9 lbs., 50 in.
2 „ „ „ 12 lbs.
2 „ „ „ 13 lbs.
1 case Colored Muslin 12 yards, 40 in.
1 „ White Handkerchiefs.
3 „ T. Red Prin s.
20 pieces Dutch Carpets.
5 cases School Slates No. 1 to 7.
2 „ Memo. Books and Colored Boxes.

SALE of sundry effects, dog cart, pony, harness, saddle, &c., of the late E. W. S. Login, Esq.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, precisely 2-30 P.M., the effects of the late E. W. S. Login, Esq., consisting of wearing apparels, portmanteaus and sundries.

A light nearly new dog cart, by Collett and Co.
A strong bay pony.
Harness, saddle, bridle, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassars Bunder—

100 superior 1st class teak squares.
200 „ 2nd „ „
50 Tons boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 : Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 : Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, lately brought by P. and O. Steamer to Bombay from Australia, believed to be sound, very quiet with excellent paces, fit for Charger, Hunter, or to carry a lady, up to 14 stone, is to be sold for no fault whatever, price Rs. 1,200.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.

A Brown thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Chestnut Persian saddle Horse, 15 hands, a good cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last two years, Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 high, a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 450.

A large and handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 16-2½ high, perfectly broken to harness, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab charger, 14-1, Rs. 500.

Rs. 500.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13TH,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
DR. LYNN,
FROM THE EGYPTIAN HALL, LONDON.
EASTERN AND EUROPEAN MYSTERIES.
MORE STRANGE MANIFESTATIONS IN THE NEW LIGHT SEANCE.
THE SPIRIT MEDIUM.
TABLE FLOATING IN THE AIR.

N. B.—Incidental Experiments of the most Amusing and Interesting Nature.

During the whole Evening the Hall will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, and the impropriety of putting an Audience in Darkness avoided.

PIANOFORTE—MONS. BAUDOUIN, who will play some charming Selections during the Evening.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3 | Unreserved Seats...Rs. 2
Back Seats ..... Rs. 1.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Carriages may be ordered at 11.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance commences at 9.

Tram Cars to Byculla and Colaba after the Performance.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.
JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.
WET DAY REMINISCENCES,
BY
SOLWIN.

Douglas Stepenhil. | Croppy in Search of a Wife.
Faded away. | A Genteel Tragedy.
and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

	Rs. a.
Sport in many Lands; by H. A. L. "The Old Shikkary," 164 Illustrations, 2 vols., 8vo	21 0
The Effects of Cross and Self Fertilisation in the Vegetable Kingdom ; by C. Darwin	8 4
Life of a Scotch Naturalist, Thomas Edward ; by Samuel Smiles, Illustrated	7 8
Floral Poetry and the Language of Flowers, with colored Illustrations	7 8
The Nautical Almanack 1877 and 1878, each	2 0
Benjamin D—His little dinner. Illustrated	0 12
Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands, translated into Gujarati ; by M. M. Bhowaggree	6 0
Bracebridge Hall : by Washington Irving. Illustrated	4 4
Old Christmas : by Washington Irving. Illustrated	4 4
Rambles and Studies in Greece ; by J. J. Mahaffy. Illustrated	6 0
A Digest of the Law of Evidence ; by J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.	4 4
Richter's Levana ; or the Doctrine of Education	2 8
Captain Crawley's Card Player's Manual	1 12
Fielding's Joseph Andrews, with Cruikshank's Illustrations	2 8
Maclean's Guide to Bombay, 2nd Edition	5 0
The Childhood of the English Nation : by E. S. Armitage	1 12
The Large and Small Game of Bengal and the North Western Provinces of India ; by Capt. J. H. Baldwin. Illustrated	14 8
Our Trip to Burmah, with Notes on that Country ; by Surgeon-Genl. C. A. Gordon. Illustrated	14 8
Nature's Teachings ; by the Rev. J. G. Wood. Illustrated	14 8
Climate and Time in their Geological Relations ; by James Croll	16 8
Good Words. Volume for 1876	5 4
Scenes and Sketches in Legal Life	5 4
Earl Stanhope's Historical Essays	5 4
Smiles' Industrial Biography. New edition	4 4
Notes of Travel in Egypt and Nubia ; by J. L. Stephens	2 8
The Laurel Bush ; by the Author of "John Halifax"	7 8
Tom Sawyer ; by Mark Twain	5 4
Three Feathers ; by William Black	4 4
Alice Lovisine ; by R. D. Blackmore	4 4
Laughable Lyrics : a fourth Book of Nonsense, Poems, &c. ; by Edward Lear. Illustrated	4 4
Dodge and Blackmore's Hunting Grounds of the Great West, Illustrated, 8vo., cloth	16 8
Boyle's the Savage Life, a Second Series of "Camp Notes," 8vo., cloth	8 12
Darwin's Geological Observations during the voyage of H. M. S. "Beagle," Second Edition. Illustrated	8 12
The Theory and Action of the Steam Engine (For Practical Men) ; by W. H. Northcott, C.E.	5 4
Pioneer Engineering ; a Treatise on the Engineering Operations connected with the Settlement of Waste Lands in new Countries. Illustrated	7 8
The Poets and Poetry of Scotland, from the Earliest to the Present Time ; by James G. Wilson, Portraits	8 12
The Book of Scottish Story : Historical, Humorous, Legendary, &c	5 4
The Book of Scottish Anecdote : Humorous, Social, &c., &c.	3 12
Kennedy's Colonial Travel : Australia, New Zealand, &c.	3 12
The Gaberlunzie's Wallet ; by James Ballantyne. Illustrated	2 8
India : Historical and Descriptive ; by C. H. Eden. Illustrated	2 8
Johnson's Royal Atlas, new edition 1876, Imperial folio, half bound Russia	90 0
The Witches' Frolic and the Bagman's Dog ; by Thomas Ingoldsby, illustrated by Jane Cook, quarto, cloth	14 8
Milton on the Pathology and Treatment of Gonorrhœa, fourth edition	8 12
Maclagan's Germ Theory of Disease. The specific fevers	7 8
Art in Ornament and Dress, from the French of Charles Blanc. Illustrated	7 8
Notes on the History and Antiquities of Chaul and Bassein ; by Dr. J. G. Da Cunha. Illustrated with Photographs, &c.	12 0
In Days of the Youth ; by Dr. F. W. Farrar	6 8
Geikie's The Great Ice Age, second edition	16 8
Autobiography and Memoir of Thomas Guthrie, popular edition	7 8
Public and Private Life of Animals. From the French ; by J. Thomson. Illustrated	7 8
Mansfield's Aerial Navigation	7 8
Gold ; or Legal Regulations for the Standard of Gold and Silver Wares ; by Mrs. Brewer and E. W. Streeter	2 8
The Art of Retouching ; by Burrows and Colton, Illustrated	2 8
A York and Lancaster Rose ; by Annie Keary	4 4
Owen Gwynne's Great Work ; by Lady Augusta Noel	4 4
Lorenzo de Medici the Magnificent ; by A. Von Reumont, Translated by R. Harrison, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	22 0
Camille Desmoulins and his Wife. Passages from the History of the Dantonists. Translated from the French of Jules Clarette ; by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, with a portrait, 8vo. cloth	11 4
Old New Zealand : a Tale of the Good Old Times ; by a Pakeha Maori, with an Introduction by the Earl of Pembroke, 8vo	8 4
Pickering's Elements of Physical Manipulation, vol. 2	7 8
The Californians ; by W. M. Fisher	4 4
My Little Lady ; by E. Frances Poynter	3 12
The Curate in Charge ; by Mrs. Oliphant. Cheaper Edition	4 4
The Maid of Killeena and other Stories ; by William Black	4 4
"Carrots." Just a little Boy. By Ennis Graham. Illustrated	4 4
Johnnykin and the Gobblins ; by Charles Leland, Illustrated by the Author	4 4
The Christians of Turkey. Their condition under Mussulman Rule ; by Rev. W. Denton	3 12
Bessie Lang ; by Alice Corkran	5 4
Turkey and India ; or, Our Indian Moslems : a Question of the Present Crisis ; by an Indian Civil Officer	0 8
Two Years Abaft the Mast ; or, Life as a Sea Apprentice ; by F. W. H. Symondson	5 4
Through Fire and Water ; by Lady Wood, 2 vols.	14 8
Shorter English Poems ; by Henry Morley, Illustrated	8 12
The Owl's Nest in the City ; by Edward Lovel	7 8
Gillmore's Roads, Streets, and Pavements	5 8
Modern Art : a series of superb Line Engraving from the Works of distinguished Painters, with descriptive Text ; by James Daffome, Royal Folio, half bound morocco, gilt	150 0
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy with directions for the Nursery and Sick Room, illustrated	7 8
Cassell's Illustrated History of India, vol. I	6 8
Bristowe's (Dr. J. S.) Theory and Practice of Medicine	14 8
Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy, Mental, Moral, and Metaphysical, Third Edition	7 8
Simmonds' Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances, Third Edition	6 8
The Code of Criminal Procedure, with Notes and Appendix, paper cover, Rs. 4-8, cloth	5 4
Yoyle's Dictionary of Military Terms. Third Edition, 1876	11 4
Gilbert's Fifty "Bab" Ballads. Illustrated. New Edition	5 4
American Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil ; by the Rev. Samuel Manning	5 8
The Last Act, being the Funeral Rites of Nations and Individuals ; edited by W. Tegg	3 12
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes ; by Bejanjee Rattonjee Kotewall	8 0
The Adventures of Captain Mago, B. C. 1000. From the French of Leon Cahun, Illustrated	7 8
The History of the Jewish Church ; by Dean Stanley. Third Series, with Maps	9 12

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12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... „	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... „	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... „	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... „	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... „	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow do. ..... „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni do. ..... „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... „	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

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	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
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Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... „	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
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Besides, a complete assortment of Oilmanstores, too numerous to detail for which he solicits every order.

N.B.—Mr. C. D. has much pleasure to announce that he has now supplied a long and much

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH JAN. 1877.

THE telegram from Constantinople of to-day's date is decidedly much more warlike in tone than anything we have received of late, and to all appearance there is little more to be hoped for from the Conference, although the position has undergone so many changes that it would be premature as yet to conclude that a war between Turkey and Russia is unavoidable.

In London yesterday the funds were very strong, Consols having advanced from 94½ to 95, and French Rentes from 106 to 106½, but this, it must be remembered, was before the news we have alluded to above became public.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday showed decided signs of a relapse from the late activity. Reuter reports the tone at the close flat, sales only 10,000 bales, spot quotations marking a decline of 1/16d. in Mid. Orleans, 3/16d. in G. F. Hingunghaut and ¼d. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar. To arrive Reuter gives no quotations, but from private sources we learn that rates were quite 1-16d. to ¼d. per lb. lower. The American receipts yesterday were again small, and should they continue so, the present depression can only be temporary, unless a Continental war takes place, when we may look for dull trade under any circumstances.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported firm in tone, but the higher prices asked seriously checked business.

From New York yesterday's telegrams quoted ready Mid. Uplands at 13 cents, a decline of ¼ cent and May shipment at 135 cents, a decline of ¼ cent. per lb. from the previous day's quotation for April shipment. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week.	1877	1876	1875
Thursday's Receipts ...	15,000	12,000	23,000	17,000	
Six days' Do ...	84,000	100,000	143,000	75,000	
Total since 1st Sept.	2,759,000	.....	2,617,000	2,280,000	

Coffee in London yesterday was very firm, at an advance of 1s. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 2s. per cwt in Good Ordinary Native and Mysore. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unchanged. The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of 10s. per ton in Copper Braziers and ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal Sheathing, other things being unchanged.

The Bank of England return for the week is stronger than might have been expected from the considerable Withdrawals previously advised. The Reserve of Notes is increased by £62,500 and Bullion is less by £250,000, but there is a decrease of £2,062,500 in Bills Discounted. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities is not given but it must show a material improvement. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is said to be ½ per cent over the Bank rate or 2½ per cent. against 2⅝ last week.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 57¼d. per oz., but some private messages are reported to give 57¾d. However that may be, there can be no doubt that there is [illegible]city of Silver in London, yesterday's [illegible]steamer from Southampton bringing [illegible] in Silver and £30,000 in Gold for Bombay and £203,000 in Silver for Calcutta. Imports on this scale will go a long way to counteract the tendency to dearer money owing to Government requirements for the Famine; in fact the Exchange Banks for this season appear to be determined to be much less dependent on the Presidency Banks than they were last year.

Sterling Exchange to-day, in part owing to the heavy shipments of Silver advised, but mainly to the very limited amount of Private Paper offering, has been decidedly weak and rates must be called 1/16d. to ⅛d. lower since yesterday. The transactions have been extremely small and the dulness in Cotton does not promise any increase in the amount of Bills in the immediate future. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 5/16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 10¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s. 10 5/16d.	,,

On Calcutta business has been done to-day at ¼ per cent. premium for demand. We still quote 60 days' sight at 98⅛ nominal.

Government Paper continues most depressed, and, strictly speaking, there are no quotations. It is reported that Fours have been offered at Rs. 96 without finding buyers, and Fives-and a-half are quite nominal at par.

The Share Market is quiet with next to nothing doing, and no fluctuations of importance. Bank of Bombays have declined a-half per cent. Land and Press Companies are unaltered. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady owing to the decline in Cotton. G. I. P. Railway stock has advanced to Rs. 270 per £20.

Cotton to-day has been extremely depressed. There have been numerous sellers at a decline of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy from yesterday's quotations, but we do not hear that any business of importance has resulted. We quote as follows :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	Rs. 228	per candy f p
,, Gimled Broach, Feb. ...	,, 225	,,
,, Akote ready	,, 212	,,
F. G. F. Umrawuttee Feb. ...	,, 207	,,
G. F. ,, ...	,, 203	,,
F. G. F. Dholera April	,, 204	,,

Freights to-day have been decidedly dull and practically by steamer are 2s. 6d. per ton lower. A large business was done yesterday afternoon for forward loading at £2 3-9 to £2-5 for Wheat and £2-10 for Measurement cargo, but there is no disposition to go on at these rates to-day. Ready steamers may now be quoted at £2-10 to £2-11-3 and forward loading at £2 8 9 per ton. For Havre rates for February-March shipment have been done at £2-12-6 per ton. By sail there is no enquiry as yet.

Piece Goods are steady with a fair business passing, both in the Bazaar and in the shape of Indents from first hands. Prices are firm but unchanged. Yarns, both English and local, are in good request at previous rates.

Coals are a trifle steadier and buyers seem more included to do business to arrive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the 6 Days ending 6th January, 1877.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	87,298	0	0
Merchandize	3,84,988	0	0
Telegraph	873	0	0
Municipal Trains	335	0	0
Total Rs.....	4,73,474	0	0

Corresponding 6 Days last year open 1278½ Miles	Total Rs.....	3,69,355 5 9
Increase		1,04,118 10 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Barque Marian King, 494 tons, Captain D. Lewis, will sail to-day for Sandhead in ballast.

The following is the list of passengers per Trentham Hall, arrived from Liverpool :—Col., Mrs. and Miss Lamp, Mr. Watkins, Capt. Swifte, Mr. Porcelli, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. Dunbar, and Mr. White.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. N. M. Gubbay, S. Sulleman, Syed Said bin Mahamed, Mr. Potter and forty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Roberts and daughter, Mr. O. Nial, Mr. Mujib, Mr. and Mrs. Russel, and twelve deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Thibet, 1,671 tons, Captain N. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails, and the following cargo :—61 bales twist, 2 731 packages piece goods, 3 cases umbrellas, 16 packages glassware, 1 case saffron 113 packages beads, 2 cases gold thread, 8 boxes silver coins, 10 boxes specie, 157 boxes silver and many packages merchandise.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Assiria, Captain Boselli, sailing on the 15th January at 10 A. M. for Genoa and Marseilles :—For Genoa—Mrs. Seagrine, one child, one infant and one European nurse, Mr. George Grou, Mrs. Hormaziips and two children, Mr. A. Lyon, C. S., and one native servant. Captain Stourton. For Leghorn, Col. Sellon, Mrs. Sellon, one child, 2 infants and two native servants.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writing on December, 18 says :—The Suez Company, it is announced, will hold an extraordinary meeting of its shareholders on the 10th of January for the purpose of considering the treaty between M. de Lesseps and Colonel Stokes of the 21st of February last, respecting the new regulation of the Canal tariff. The present tariff is 12f., when the traffic exceeded 2,600,000 tons. This change in the tariff is by the new treaty to be carried out by degrees at the rate of 50c. during eight years, the dates of the application being the 1st of January, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1884. The company further agrees to lay out a million of francs pes annum for 30 years in improvements. The regulation that any modification of the tariff shall be announced three months before coming into force will postpone the enactment of the treaty. This will not, however, it is believed, prevent it from being carried out strictly seeing that the present regulations provide that when the traffic exceeds 2,100,000 tons the tariff shall be reduced 50c., and this, it seems, will be exceeded by the end of the year.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
12	Thibet (s).....	Stewart	Suez, Dec 30.
	Madura (s)	Gavin.....	Calcutta, Dec 15.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Umballa (s).....	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Marian King, Lewis, to Sandhead, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Xantho. to Liverpool.
Steamer Thibet, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer Vingoria, to Katywar Coast & Kurrachee.
Barque Cora, to Calcut a.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. S Avagyee (s)..... Britten .....P. via E. Ports Dec 13.
Janet Court..... M'Cokindale Point De Galle, Dec 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. S Baghdad (s)..... ....
Ava (s)..... ....
Royal Alfred ....
Carbet Castle ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Avagyee.—Mr. Laces, C. S., Judge of Chittagong, and 13 Natives Deck.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Undaunted.—Ship King Arthur, from Liverpool, desires to be reported all well in Eastern Channel.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21 Godavery, ss, Barron, from Mauritius.
22 Crighton, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
24 Kwang Tung, I G S. Campbell, from Muccalla.
24 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
25 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Muccalla.
26 Java, ss, Cotton, from London.
27 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from Bombay.
28 Gwalior, ss, Babot, from Southampton.
28 Tourez, F, ss, Sicard, from Zanzibar.
29 Wickham, ss, Stewart, from Kurrachee.
29 St Olaf, ss, Pederson, from Colombo.
30 Carolina, barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
30 Peshawar, ss, White, from Calcutta.
30 Amazone, ss, Mortemard, from Marseilles.
29 Culpo, ss, Egger, from Bombay.
30 Missir, E, ss, Mahamed, from Berbara.
31 Avondale, ss, Gould, from Cardiff.
31 Veneetia, ss, Ashdown, from Bombay.
Jan. 1 Benarty, ss, Potter, from London.
1 Mesopotomia, ss, Phillips, from Juvah.
3 Hydaspes, ss, Andrews from Southampton.
4 Djemnah, ss, Champenois, from China.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28 Crighton, ss, Thompson, to Cardiff.
28 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, to London.
28 Gwalior, ss, Babot, to Bombay.
29 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, to Zanzibar.
29 Java, ss, Cotton, to Kurrachee.
30 Tourez, F, ss, Sicard, to Marseilles.
30 Wickham, ss, Stewart, to Marseilles.
30 St Olaf, s, Pederson, to London.
31 Peshawar, ss, White, to London.
31 Amazone, ss, Mortemard, to Shanghai.
31 Calypso, ss, Egger, to Trieste.
Jan. 1 Godavery, ss Barron, to Mauritius.
1 Venetia ss, Ashdown, to Venice.
2 Benarty, ss, Potter to China.
2 Mesopotomia, ss, Phillips, to London.
4 Hydaspes, ss, Andrews, to Calcutta.
4 Djemnah, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung I G S, Campbell, from Muccalla.
Vestal, H. M. S. Hand, from Muccalla.
Caroline, barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Missir, E, ss, Mahamed, from Berbara.
Avondale, ss, Gould, from Cardiff.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 11.

For Liverpool.

Malwa s—70 bales wool, Liladhur Govindjee; 35 bales wool, Heeramund Khidass; 41 bales wool, Sally Mahomed Goolamhoosein; 16 bales wool, M P Goodeer.
Xantho s—400 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

For London.

Gwalior s—8 bales hides Mohamed Abdoola; 15 bundles E. teeth Allybhoy Momedjee; 32 casks dry ginger, Lilladhur Govinddjee.
Thibet s—27 cases cloves 51 cases fishmaws, 655 bags coffee, 499 bags tapioca, 1 boxes tea, and 2 4 baskets guttaperchs, P. & O. S. N. Co.

For Marseilles.

Malwa s—10 cases shawls, W. Nicol & Co.
Gwalior s—2 cases shawls, W. Nicol & Co.

For Havre.

Lady Cairns s—200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

HIGH COURT.—13TH JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Kt.)

For Investment under Sec. 35 of Act VIII 1865.

182-76—In person—Mahomedkhan Ataskkhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed and Co—In person and Crawford and Bocvey.

Long Causes.

274-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Edward Hodgson Harison and others vs Albert Kunkler—Jefferson and Payne—To be dismissed.
365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kewulbhoy Jaychund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
1-76—Mr Macfarlane—Mancekhall Nagoy and others vs Dyal Moorajee and others—In person.
64-76—Prescot and Winter—Vussonjee Jairam vs The Oomrawutee Cotton Mills—A Frampjee.
633-75—Mr Macfarlane—Khutizabai widow vs Hajee Wydina Hyjee Joonus and others—Jefferson and Payne.
86-76—Mr Macfarlane—Hajee Mawa Khojee vs Khoshaba Champajee.
211-76—Mr Macfarlane—Hajee Jakaria Hajee Joonus vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdool Sakoor—Mr Skipsey and R H and I an Law.
135-75—Jefferson and Payne—Baijnath Suroojram and another vs Sahebund Shewdass Damanee and another—Lynch and Robin.
407-76—Jefferson and Payne—Veerjee Mowjee vs Jeevundass Meoraljee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

376-76—Prescot and Winter—The Anglo-Indian S and W Co Ld. vs The Sun Shipping Co Ld and—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Short Cause.

657-76—Prescot and Winter—T F Punsett vs Bowanjee Vullubhoy and another—Mujee and Bomonjee.

Long Cause.

355-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee G vs Navazbai widow and others—Prescot and Winter.
266 75—K Morojee—Manockhall Atmaram vs Godavarecbai—Prescot and Winter.
249-76—In person—Soonjee Damjee vs Malsi Assoo and others.
359-76—Shamjee & T—Sewjee Ramjee vs Vussonjee Curronjee.
296-75—Mr Fletcher-Bhai Chundsi widow vs—Ebrahim Oomer and others R Morojee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 11.

Colvin, Capt, Bombay 7th Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Stewarton, Capt, Bengal 63rd Regt, to appear before a Med Board from Dasodil.
Jarrett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Venuyes, Lieut Col, Bengal 39th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Mathias, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Swayne, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, to rejoin, from England.
Ewbank, Capt, Bengal R H A, on leave, from Peshawar.
Sandwith, Capt, Bombay 19th Regt N I, on leave, from Delsi.
Waters, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hewetson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Jacob, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—January 12.

Jarrett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Calcutta.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, January 9.)

Public Department.

Mr J B Jones, Madras Civil Service, has been granted an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate by H M's Secy of State for India.

The appointments of Surgns Porter and Hunt in the "Fort St. George Gazette" of the 19th ultimo will have effect from the date of Surgn Maj Paul's retirement, and Surgn Porter will continue to act as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry and Hygene during the employment of Surgn Maj King on other duty or until further orders.

Judicial Department.

The Hon H S Cunningham, Advocate-General, Madras, leave to Europe on furlough for one year on medical certificate, under Sect 5 Rule IV, Supplement C to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr F H Woodroffe, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Ganjam, subsidiary leave for one month to proceed to Madras to appear before a Medl Board.

Mr John Read Daniel to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Ganjam during the absence of Mr Thompson on furlough or until further orders.

Surgn Jon George Collis, M D, in temporary charge of the 3rd Dist for Civil Duties, in addition to those for the Town of M dras without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of Capt Hallett on special Duty at Calcutta or until further orders.

Maj Wilham Henry Bell Rowsley, R M of 6th Regt, Comdt of Poonamallee, to be Cant Magt at that station.

Capt Henry William Holmes Cox, Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to act as Supdt of Police, 1st grade, during the absence of Maj C A Porteous on special duty or until further orders.

Maj Henry Evelyn Coningham, Supdt of Police, 3rd grade, to act as Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, vice Capt H W H Cox.

Mr P O'Sullivan, Barrister-at-Law, to act as A Assistant-General during the absence of the Hon H S Cunningham on leave or until further orders.

Marine Department.

Mr J E Winckler to be Master Attendant of Vizarapatam.
Mr Robert Minto to be Master Attendant of Bimlipatam.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev J B Trend, Chaplain of Vellore, furlough to Europe for two years, under Sec 5, Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, or such subsidiary leave not exceeding one month.

Mr J W Best, Actg Civil and Sessions Judge of South Canara, to be a Lay Trustee of St Paul's Church at Mangalore, vice Mr Walker.

Mr John Frederick Price to act as Colle and Mag of Cuddapah during the absence of Mr. Hiraley on furlough or until further orders.

Mr Edward Turner to be temporary Special Asst in Madura for State Rel of Operations.

Col C V Wilkieson, R E, Supdg Engr, Coimbatore, having resumed charge of his office on the 1st Jan 1877, the unexpired portion of the leave gazetted on the 17th Oct 1876 is hereby cancelled.

Col C V Wilkieson R E, resumed charge of the office of Supdg Engr, Coimbatore, from Lt A Awdry, R E, on the forenoon of the 1st Jan 1877.

Mr C H B Burlton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, handed over charge of the Bellary Range to Mr J Mahony, Overseer, 1st grade, on the 1st Dec 1876.

In accordance with Chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code, Lt and Asst Commissary J Lyer, Asst En r, 2nd grade, is allowed fourteen days' joining time, to join his appointment in the Vizagapatam Dist.

Mr J E Paul, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Bellary on the 7th Nov 1876, and was posted to the Gooty Range for general supervision of Famine Relief Works.

Mr C H B Burlton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Bellary on the 7th Nov 1876, and was posted to the Hospett Range for general Supervision of Famine Relief Works.

The following promotions of the Bengal P W Dept are brought on the strength of P W Dept of the Madras Presidency as a temporary arrangement and posted for duty on Famine Relief Works as shown opposite their name :—

The Medical Fund Annuities for Jan 1877 are granted as follows :—

To retired Depy Surgn-Genl E Dixon (a member on small annuity), a large annuity, from 1st Jan 1877.

To retired Surgn-Maj G W Weller (a Member on small annuity), a large annuity from 1st Jan 1877.

To retired Surgn-Maj J L Paul, M D, a large annuity, from 1st Jan 1877.

To retired Surgn-Maj J T Williams, the Established Small Annuity, from the date of payment of minimum provided the same is paid on or before 1st March 1877.

To Surgn-Maj J A Cox, M D, a liberated small annuity, from the date of payment of minimum, or from the date of retirement from the service, whichever may be the later, provided both events take place on or before 1st March 1877.

To Retired Surgn-Maj F Day, a Liberated Small nnuity, from the date of payment of minimum, provided the same is paid on or before 1st March 1877.

The services of Vety Surgn W S Adams being no longer required on spe ial duty in the Rev Dept, are replaced at the disposal of H M's Com-C.

Coll W H Hessey, S C, Supdt, Revenue Survey, is permitted to proceed to Europe to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulation of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

Col S Mainwaring, S C, will be entitled to Col's allowances from the 15th Jan 1877, under the provisions of paragraph 61 of G O G G No 838 of 1866.

Lt-Col R Scott, S C, Dep Q Genl, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, six months and ten days, and on medical certificate for five months and twenty days, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave—embarking from Bombay or Madras.

Surgn Maj E Riley, d, Indian Medl Dept, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe for one day, to enable him to rejoin.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Maj H E Conyngham, S C, Supt of Police, Tinnevelly Dist, arrived at Tuticorin on the 11th Dec 1876.

Maj J Lidderdale, S C, Wing Officer 38th Regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and four months, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras.

Madras Staff Corps.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt Malcolm Furlong, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the 4th Jan 1877.

The services of Surgn J G Collis, M D, Indian Medical Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Judicial Dept.

Lt Charles Henry Simpson, of R M's 18th Hussars, 2nd Wing Subn, 32nd Regt N I, Offg Adjt, of His Grace he Govr's Body Guard, is admitted to the Mad S C, from the 18th Nov 1876, subject to H M's approval.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec 22.)

Admiralty, 19th December, 1876.
Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.
London Corps.

Edwin Player, Esq., William Edgar Graham, Esq. Charles Edward Seth-Smith, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenants. Herbert Evans, Esq., to be Paymaster. Dated 19th December, 1876.

Admiralty, 20th December, 1876.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870.

Fleet Surgeon James Crispin Walsh has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 25th October last.

Admiralty, 21st December, 1876.
Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.
Liverpool Corps.

Herbert Besant Tasker Esq., Harry Langdon, Esq., Horace Barrow Montefiore, Esq., William Pierce, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenants.

Charles Edward Mumford, Esq., to be Paymaster. Dated 13th November, 1876.

Dated 13th November, 1876.

The above announcement is to be substituted for that contained in the London Gazette of the 13th ultimo.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

1—CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A Convocation for Conferring Degrees will be holden in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangheir Hall of the University, Esplanade, on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1877, at 5-30 P.M.

2—NOTICE TO VISITORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of attending the Convocation are requested to forward, as early as convenient, their Cards with their addresses thereon, under Envelopes addressed

"TO THE UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR, TOWN HALL."

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN,
LONDON AND AMSTERDAM,

BEGS to intimate that his Representative, Mr. BETTS, will SHORTLY LEAVE BOMBAY to visit the principal Stations in the Central and North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

Mr. MENIST respectfully invites those who require aid for their sight to avail themselves of the present opportunity being properly suited with his

PERFECT CRYSTAL SPECTACLES,

as Mr. BETTS will not return to Bombay until the end of the year.

Mr. BETTS may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

Le Breton—December 17th, suddenly at the Deanery, Jersey, Reggie, the youngest and well beloved son of the Very Rev. W. C. Le Breton, Dean of Jersey.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

THE Indian Mussulmans cannot fail to be highly gratified with the effect produced in England by their appeals to the Queen not to abandon her ally the Sultan of Turkey, who, to use the words of the Calcutta address, "in the "eyes of the vast majority of your Majesty's "Mahomedan subjects is looked upon as the "Vicegerent of their Prophet." Sir George Campbell is left almost alone to defend the opinion commonly held both by Englishmen and by Anglo-Indians a few months ago, that the Mahomedans of India know little and care less about the Sultan of Turkey. The *Times* reluctantly admits that "the Mahomedans "throughout the world, having been brought "into closer relations with each other through "the completeness and rapidity of modern "communications, are attaining to a certain "sentiment of unity, and that this senti-"ment suggests a general deference to the ruler "of Constantinople." The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Globe*, the *Morning Post*, and other newspapers which detest Mr. Gladstone, not only treat the agitation among the Indian Mussulmans as real, but eagerly insist that, if their wishes be not taken into account by England, the Government of India may be seriously embarrassed by Mahomedan disaffection. These utterances show how carelessly the ablest English journalists will write when under the influence of party spirit. We cannot affect to deny the reality of the sympathy which Indian Mussulmans profess to feel with the Sultan, and of which they have given substantial proof. Dr. Badger puts the case neatly and accurately when he says in a letter to the *Pall Mall*, "although "the Ottoman Caliphate has no claim what-"ever, either *de jure* or by hereditary descent "from the original Arab Caliphate, to the "authority and supremacy of the successorship "to Mahommed, nevertheless as designating "the principal sovereignty in Islam it exercises "a powerful influence." That influence was unfelt in India twenty years ago, or, at all events, it was not strong enough to keep the Mussulmans of Hindustan from rising against the rulers who had just saved the Turkish Empire from destruction; but since 1857 nations have been brought much closer to one another. Even the Panthays of Yunnan and the Ameer of Kashgar have recently acknowledged the supremacy of the Sultan, and the educated Mahomedans of India, who direct the opinions and sympathies of their whole community, are evidently alive to the advantage of making Islam once more a real political power in India by putting forward the Sultan as the living representative of that unity of faith and purpose under one leader which formerly gave Mahomedans the dominion of the fairer portion of the world. Such aspirations and strivings after the recovery of a lost empire are natural enough; and we have for our own part always believed and often asserted that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe would be the sure means of provoking that Mahomedan revival of which we have heard so much and of which we are now in India beginning to see some visible signs. It is, therefore, a fair argument to use against Mr. Gladstone's original proposal of a crusade to thrust the Turks back into Asia, that Europe may well think twice, or even thrice, before stirring into life again the religious fanaticism of the East. "He who "of old would rend the oak dreamed not of the "rebound;" and another Peter the Hermit might, in due course of time, call into existence another Saladin. But, it being clear that the English nation will not sanction Mr. Gladstone's "bag and baggage" policy, we regret that any English journalist should think it a patriotic thing to do to stimulate Mussulman fanaticism by patting on the back the gentlemen who drew up the Calcutta address to the Queen. To encourage all the Mussulmans of Asia to look up to the Sultan as their infallible Head is to prepare a serious danger, not only for English rule in India, but for civilization itself in Europe. Why let loose again a force which once before the world found almost irresistible? Mahomedans should be dealt with separately, not collectively, as subjects of various States, not as one great religious congregation. England cannot desire to be vexed with a Mussulman as well as a Christian Pope, claiming the allegiance of millions of British subjects. The only reason why Englishmen object to letting the Russians take Constantinople is because they regard the possession of that city either by themselves or by some friendly power as essential to the maintenance of English authority over the whole population of India, which includes 40 millions of Mussulmans; and it would be a startling reversal of the order of things to let those millions of the Queen's subjects suppose that the English tenure of power in this country is dependent on the good behaviour of Her Majesty's Ministers to a Sovereign who happens for the moment to be a convenient stopgap.

The business of English statesmen is not to be led away by religious sentiment on one side or the other, but to take care of the material interests of England. Those interests may at any time require Her Majesty's Government to uphold Mahomedanism in one part of the world and crush it in another; and, in point of fact, while it is probable that English troops will ere long be engaged in Europe in repulsing the aggressions of the Sultan's enemies, another English force is likely soon to be provided with occupation on the North-West Frontier of India in reducing to subjection tribes which would be among the first to welcome the temporal no less than the spiritual sovereignty of the Sultan as the head of Islam. There is, we believe, truth in the rumours that in the Punjab preparations have been made for the employment of a considerable military force, under the command of General Donald Stewart, against the Afreedees and their possible allies beyond the Frontier, unless the Ameer of Cabul, to whom the border tribes look for secret encouragement in their hostility to the British Government, consents to let a British Resident stay at Cabul, and to co-operate with our Government in establishing peace and security along the Frontier. It is hoped that persuasion will yet render the use of force unnecessary; but our treatment of the Ameer has been of such a kind as to make him insensible to anything short of compulsion. We first of all let him alone for some years when we might have earned his gratitude by helping him to win the Afghan crown; and then, when he had overcome all his rivals, we petted him and gave him gifts of arms and money till the barbarian began to flatter himself we were afraid of him. Two years ago, Lord Northbrook ventured to read him a mild lecture on his treatment of his son Yakoob; and the Ameer at once became insolent, and has remained in a sulky mood ever since. Lord Northbrook thereupon abandoned Lord Mayo's "genial" policy and fell back upon the use of what we may call Lord Lawrence's blockading policy. The late Viceroy was not insensible to the awkwardness of getting no authentic intelligence from Cabul, now the chief seat of Russian intrigue, of what was going on beyond the Indian frontier; but he argued, sensibly enough, that a British officer sent as Resident to Cabul would probably be murdered, and that it would be wrong therefore to create such an appointment without being ready to support the Resident with an armed force, a step which public opinion in those days would not sanction. When we are told that Lord Lytton's Government has resolved to pursue a vigorous frontier policy, we must assume that Lord Northbrook's argument on this subject has been duly weighed, and that the present Government thinks it necessary to run the risk of another invasion of Afghanistan. Such a contingency must be fairly looked in the face and provided against. Although no more serious military measures may be immediately contemplated than the strengthening of the British forces occupying Quetta and Dadur at either end of the Bolan Pass, and the reduction to obedience of the Afreedees, yet it is certain that diplomatic intervention in Afghanistan must lead to military intervention. The Government must have counted the cost of this venture, and we may rest assured that, if a British force again advances through the Khyber Pass, it will be so strong and complete in itself and so unencumbered with a multitude of followers as to be able to stand alone and to hold the country against all assailants. Such a policy, which might lead to the overthrow of an independent Mahomedan kingdom, is evidently incompatible with the theory that the English Government must let itself be guided by the sympathies of Indian Mussulmans; and indeed the only safe doctrine for Englishmen is to respect the Queen as Head of the Empire and to know nothing in politics of differences of religious faith.

NOW that the country is suffering from a scarcity of rain, the minds of many of us have been much exercised, not only to relieve the result of such scarcity but to prevent its recurrence. There can be little doubt that vegetation in the form of trees does serve to increase the rainfall, but the enthusiastic advocates of arboriculture have partly lost sight of the reason why trees increase rainfall. The fact is that the trees and the rain react on one another. It is not the presence of vegetation which attracts rain, but the existence of the moisture of which that vegetation is an evidence. Moisture produced by other means would equally result in increasing the fall of rain.

This has been marvellously exemplified in the State of Utah, the plain of the Great Salt Lake. When the Mormons first settled there it was, as we all know, a desert. Close to the hills there were numerous streams of clear sweet water, as well as many mineral springs and fountains of brine. The rainfall in the plain was very poor, and for some six months at a stretch there would be absolutely none. The sand was so parched that broad streams lost themselves in it, at a very short distance from their sources, by evaporation. The Mormons had to fight against this want of water, as well as against human enemies.

The first thing they did was to irrigate. They brought their streams by channels on to the ploughed soil, and in a comparatively short time the land was giving plenteous crops. The annual improvement of the soil was most marked. It could almost be shown, by the nature of the surrounding flora, how long the land had been under irrigation. The sage bush disappeared, and a more healthy vegetation took its place. But the most evident result of the plenteous irrigation—of the thousands of conduits which were moistening the country—was the immense increase in the rainfall. Instead of droughts lasting for months, scarcely a month passed without a fall of rain. Vegetation had, of course, increased, but the primary cause was moisture. With the increased rain came a still further extension of cultivation, and the howling wilderness became a prosperous agricultural country. Probably its prosperity will be much increased with the downfall of Mormonism. With this, however, we have nothing to do at present.

Our object is to show how irrigation—*i. e.*, the increase of moisture—may alter the amount of the rainfall. There are, we believe, evidences in some parts of Persia that the country was at one time a garden of the earth. Remains of canals and aqueducts abound in the midst of a waste of sand. Trees preserve the moisture by the capillary attraction of their roots, and moisture attracts its like. The smaller class of vegetation, being short-lived, is but a consequence of moisture; while the grander forms of trees both absorb and attract the moisture in the atmosphere.

The lesson we would draw from this is not so much that trees should be planted, as that irrigation should be increased. The hills serve to arrest the cloud-bearing winds, and give time for the rain attracted by moisture to fall, but it is curious to notice how little rain will fall near ranges of arid hills, and how much when moisture is held by vegetation. It is the extension of irrigation which is needed, and with it will come the planting of trees.

There are few parts of the Deccan free from hills, but we think it will be found that the part which has suffered most is that in which there are fewest streams, the least irrigated. By spreading the water of the rivers of a greater area by canals, the attractive power of it would be greatly increased, evaporation would be greater, and would most assuredly draw to itself a larger portion of rain.

The present is, of all others, the time to carry out schemes of irrigation when money *must* be spent. Useful as roads and railways are, and useful as they would be in bringing grain, during time of Famine, they cannot compare in obvious utility with works which bring water to the land. Government has shown much ability in its arrangements, and we have scarcely any cases, if any at all, of people dying from starvation. It might do more, however, though it is doing much, to supply the country with water. Those dry valleys, with their splendid soil, might be made twice as productive under irrigation. As it is the deep rich soils are the first to fail, for they require twice the quantity of water. It is a matter of money. The expenditure would give an ample return, but it would be enormous.

No doubt to irrigate the Deccan as it might be irrigated, and as it should be, would require millions. To turn every stream into a fertiliser and a producer of rain would be an enormously costly undertaking, but the returns would be huge in money, not to mention the incalculable benefit to the people. A canal here and there is but of little use in attracting rain. It is when whole tracts of country are irrigated that rainfall is increased. The smallest amount of rain has fallen in the parts where there is least water, as may be seen from the maps.

The alluvial soils near the sea, and among the deltas of great rivers—the two producers of rain—rarely suffer from want of it. We think we have heard that there has been rain to an unusual extent in Egypt since the canal has filled the formerly dry basins. The homœopathic motto illustrates the meaning of this article—*Similia similibus curantur*.

TREATMENT OF ESTABLISHMENT ENGAGED ON RELIEF OPERATIONS.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 11th January 1877.

Resolution.—The following instructions are issued for the guidance of Disbursing Officers in the treatment of establishment engaged specially in connection with relief operations :—

1. The entertainment of mustering karkuns, maistries, muccadums, road inspectors, and all similar appointments chargeable to works, and embraced under the ruling of para. 34, chap. C. of the Code, will be sanctioned by Collectors, or Executive Engineers, without reference to higher authority. The cost of such establishment being provided for in the estimates.

2. All the conditions of the rule quoted above—with reference

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THURSDAY'S SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12TH JAN.

The Conference met again yesterday when the Turkish Delegates still persisted in rejecting the proposals brought forward by the Powers. The German Delegate declared that any further concession was impossible.

It was understood that at this meeting the Turkish Delegates would submit a new scheme for the consideration of the Powers, but none was however presented.

It is probable that the European Plenipotentiaries will make a final communication to the Ottoman Porte on Monday next.

LONDON, 11TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5¾d.

The Manchester Market has been firm in tone but higher prices asked seriously check business.

Exchange on India..... 1s. 9¼d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 89½

4½ per cent. do. 89½

5½ per cent. do. 92

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106½

Bar Silver..... 57½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes....£14 000 000..... Inc. £62 500

Bills Discounted ... £17 500 000.....Dec. £2,662,500

Bullion .....£28,000,000 ... Dec. £250,000

The sum of £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Departure—Brazilian.

LINE REPORTS.—12TH JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pers. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 12TH JAN., 8-5.

Mail Steamer Tanjore, from Bombay, arrived.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will preside at the University Convocation on Tuesday next.

THE concluding volume of Mr. Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" is to be ready in March.

CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE G. P. H. VILLIERS, Grenadier Guards, has left England for India to join the staff of the Governor-General.

H. H. HOLKAR left Delhi on the 9th instant; he will remain at Allahabad from the 11th to the 14th instant when he will start on his return journey to Indore.

MESSRS. SMITH AND ELDER are about to publish a life of the late Sir James Outram. The documents are all collected, but it is not yet settled who will edit the work.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has given the very generous donation of Rs 5,000 to the building fund of the Women's Hospital at Delhi. H. H. the Nizam has also given Rs. 5,000 to this hospital.

It is said that the scheme for the re-organisation of "The Indian Marine," which was drawn up by Captain Bytheses, R. N., and submitted to he home authorities for approval, has arrived in Calcutta, and will, we presume, be made public at an early date.

THE following is the result of the onium sale held at the Government Sale-room N. 2, Bankshall Street, on the 9th January, 1877:—

Description of Opium.	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,065	1,370	1,330	1,325-0-0	27,62,62-0-0
Benares	1,915	1,295	1,240	1,290-5-0	25,98,600 0 0

THE Horse Guards authorities have refused to sanction the appointment of Brevet Major R. W. Napier, Bengal Staff Corps, as Aide-de-Camp to General Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., G.C.S.I., Governor of Gibraltar; he, as an Indian officer, being ineligible for employment out of India.

IT has (says the *World's* gossip) been confidently asserted that at the coming Conference Lord Salisbury will occupy the chair; but I am assured on the highest authority that it has already been agreed that all the representatives, including Lord Salisbury, will sit upon the Ottomans.

A GENERAL Order has just been issued from the War Office giving the names of about 2,500 non-commissioned officers and men who are to be at once presented with the medal for long service and good conduct, together with the usual gratuity of £5. Some of these rewards are considerably overdue.

MAJOR R. GRANT, Royal Engineers, was to leave the Horse Guards on the 1st January, after six years' service as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and is succeeded by Major R. N. Dawson Scote, R. E., whose appointment has given considerable offence to those officers of his corps who are in possession of the Staff College certificate.

THE following telegram from Berlin is published in the *Times* of the 22nd December:—"The St. Petersburg banking firm of Baimskoff has failed. The uncovered deficit is stated at a million roubles. The commercial crisis continues unabated in Russia, more especially in the South. All Montenegro is represented by the Russian papers as in a starving condition."

THE 20th Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting 100 rank and file with drums, fifes and colour, under the command of an European officer, and was paraded at the Apollo Bunder at 2-45 P. M. yesterday on the occasion of the departure of H. E. Syed Syyed of Muscat. A salute of twenty one guns was fired from the saluting battery on the departure of His Excellency.

THE *Times*:—"A party of non commissioned officers and men of the corps of Royal Engineers at head-quarters, are to leave for India early next year to be employed under the Public Works Commissioners; and to fit them for this service they are now going through a course of special instruction in the various schools at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham."

THE 21st Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting 50 rank and file with drums, fifes and colour, under the command of a native officer, was paraded at the Byculla Station yesterday morning on the occasion of the arrivals of His Highness Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur and His Highness Jam of Nowanuggur. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery for H. H. Jam of Nowanuggur, and eleven guns for H. H. Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur.

THE St. Petersburg *Herald* of the 17th, December, speaking of Russia's attitude in the matter of the guarantees, says that the utmost concession which Russia can make with regard to the necessary effectual guarantees, which can be solely afforded by an occupation, is to accept an occupation by neutral troops. The *Moscow Gazette* of the same day points out that France is at present showing a certain sympathy with Turkey, though she formerly sought the friendship of Russia.

MR. TENNYSON'S Drama of "Harold," which seems to be a great improvement on his "Queen Mary," is dedicated to the present Viceroy and Governor-General of India. In the dedication the Poet Laureate rende s a graceful tribute to the historical romance in which the late Lord Lytton treated the same subject, and to which the author of the drama expresses himself more indebted than to any other modern source, except Mr. E. A. Freeman's great History of the Norman Conquest.

IN the Madras Presidency in 1875 there were 186 tigers killed more than the average of previous years; 9 of there died of poison and 20 more are supposed to have been destroyed in a similar manner; the number of cheetahs killed is not stated; 154 bears, 39 wolves and 139 hyenas and 3,075 snakes were destroyed. The snakes killed 1,268 out of 1,536 persons, who lost their lives by wild animals and snakes. The loss of cattle was 11,934 by tigers, panthers and wolves, the numbers being respectively 3,430, 4,399 and 2,873.

THE Government of Madras have determined to form a relief encampment at the Red Hills, near the lake from which Madras draws its supply of drinking water. The medical authorities in Madras have unanimously condemned the proposal as likely to injuriously affect the purity of the water supply for the whole of Madras. At the present time when so many of the ordinary sources of drinking water for Madras have been closed, owing to the scarcity of rain, the people of Madras naturally feel some anxiety lest the water in the Red Hills Lake should be contaminated.

A TELEGRAM from Berlin, December 17, in reference to Central Asia, states that a special society for sending a scientific and commercial expedition to the unexplored parts of Asia is about to be formed at St. Petersburg. An effective step for rendering the Caucasus Army available for operations in Turkestan has been taken. Wells are being dug along the dried-up bed of the Usboi or ancient branch of the Amour, extending from Kunya Urgentsch to the Caspian. It is hoped that the caravan road thus formed will be practicable for troops about six months in the year.

THE *Whitehall Review*:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Chaplin, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who is about to retire on half-pay, has accepted the mastership of the Kilkenny Hounds. It is reported at the military clubs that Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Alexander of the 1st, or King's, Dragoon Guards, will succeed Colonel Chaplin in the command of the 4th Dragoon Guards; that Major Gunter, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, will succeed Colonel Slade in the command of that corps; and that Captain Marter, senior captain of the 1st, or King's, Dragoon Guards, will get the majority of his own regiment."

THE following General Order has been issued from the Horse Guards relative to the National Anthem:—"1. An authorized arrangement of the National Anthem for the use of regimental bands, both of Cavalry and Infantry, having been approved by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, is about to be distributed to all concerned, and is to be at once adopted and strictly observed, all other versions now or heretofore in use being immediately cancelled. 2. The Cavalry arrangement is to be used by the brass bands of the Light Infantry and Rifle Regiments, and the Infantry (reed band) version by the Cavalry when dismounted. 3. Both arrangements may be played in combination when so required."

INTELLIGENCE reaches *Vanity Fair* from Constantinople which tends to raise the suspicion that Lord Salisbury, being perhaps unaware of the strength of his own position, of the Turkish armies, and Turkish determination, is falling a victim to Muscovite cajoleries and menaces. For we learn that, having gone to the Russian Embassy instead of going to the Turkish Ministry for his information, he has agreed in principle on most of the material points with General Ignatieff to such an extent that the latter is now determined to leave matters in Lord Salisbury's hands, and at once to bind and to flatter him by allowing him to take the leadership of the whole Conference, and to "carry everything before him" in the sense agreed upon between them Lord Salisbury, in short, unless he be strongly directed from home, is in danger of playing the humiliating part of Catspaw.

MAJOR VERTUE, R. E., District Engineer of Trichinopoly, suggests in a letter to Government that it would be well to inquire whether the prickly-pear cannot be advantageously employed in the manufacture of paper. He says:—"That paper can be made from it I had some years ago an assurance from a paper-manufacturer, who considered the manufacture would not be remunerative on account of the silica contained in the plant. This opinion had reference to manufacture in England, and from the cost as thus estimated must be deducted the cost of transport of the fibre to Europe, the freight of the paper to this country, and other items, which, in the aggregate, would form a large percentage of the cost. The matter is the more worthy of consideration in consequence of the almost total failure of the supply of Esparto grass, which, until very lately, has been very much relied on by manufacturers."

Vanity Fair:—"As a great deal has been said and written to show that the Czar's speech at Moscow was an answer to Lord Beaconsfield's at the Mansion House, we have been at some trouble to ascertain the exact facts, and the following may be relied upon as correct. The Czar's speech was delivered at twelve o'clock at noon on the morning following Lord Beaconsfield's—that is to say, allowing two hours and a half for the difference of longitude, little more than seven hours later; so that, unless Lord Beaconsfield's speech had been sent by a special telegram, it could not have reached the Czar in the time. Now we have the best reason to believe that no such telegram was sent from the Russian Embassy in London or otherwise. But there is better evidence than even this, for we are able to affirm that the Czar himself has declared to a member of the *corps diplomatique* that he had never heard of Lord Beaconsfield's speech when he made his own."

THE following telegrams, published in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 22nd December, announce the occurrence of riotous disturbances in St. Petersburg:—

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 21.

On the 18 h inst. during Divine service a demonstration of a hostile character against the Government was made in front of the Kasan Church, in consequence of which several persons were arrested, both male and female, apparently students belonging to the School of Medicine and the Technical Institute.

An investigation into the affair has been set on foot.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 21 (EVENING).

The *Official Gazette* of to-day publishes the following account of the demonstration, the news of which was already telegraphed: "In the Kasan Cathedral towards the close of Divine service several young men, apparently students, and with them a number of females met together in the cathedral. During the service they behaved themselves in a most unseemly manner and as soon as it was over the rioters assembled in front of the church. One of the young men proceeded to address those around him, declaring that St. Nicholas Day was honoured as the day which especially brought the exile to their remembrance, and concluded with giving cheers for liberty. He then displayed a red flag bearing the inscription, "Union and Liberty" upon which those around cheered, and commenced to attack the police. The police, however, interfered in favour of order, and succeeded in arresting 21 men and 11 women. The other participators in the demonstration dispersed. A judicial inquiry has been instituted."

ACCORDING to the official figures quoted by the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the Russian Customs receipts from the beginning of the year to the 25th of November (7th of December) were 48,983,000 roubles, or, taking the paper rouble at 2s. 6d., which is above its present exchange value, £6,125,000. This shows a falling off of 6,632,000 roubles, or £830,000, on last year, and a small reduction also on the receipts of 1874. From the same source we learn that the import of gold has been only 3,764,000 roubles during the present year, while the export has reached 90,240,000 roubles. This gives on balance an export of 86,476 000 roubles, or, at 7 roubles to the pound sterling, £12,400,000. This is not much more than the returns of a month ago, so that there has lately been almost a cessation of export. But the total outgo is greater by 68,617,000 roubles than that for 1875, and by 78,327,000 roubles than that for 1874, and unless the new Customs regulations furnish a sufficiency of gold for Government wants after the new year, which does not at present look probable, this heavy export must presently be renewed to some extent.

THE *Englishmen* publishes the following special telegram from Delhi, January 8:—

All Officers commanding Divisions and B igades have been directed to return to their respective commands. The Commander-in-Chief has published the following general orders:—The Commander-in-Chief in India desires to record his approbation of the soldier-like bearing of the force assembled at Delhi, the smartness and clean appearance of the guards and escorts, and their punctilious discharge of duty, which, together with their excellent conduct in the Camp, is highly creditable to the troops. It was with feelings of pride that Sir Frederick Haines heard the Viceroy and Governor-General speak in terms of high eulogium of the appearance and admirable precision of the movements on parade of the forces on the 5 h January. To General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, His Excellency's thanks are due, as also to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for their successful endeavours in carrying out the orders of the Government of India. Credit is due to the several Administration Departments and their servants.

A soldier of the 62nd Foot, quartered at the Fort, shot two of his comrades this morning. The reason is unknown.

The report spread the Lahore paper regarding Melvill's succession to the Government of the Punjab is unfounded.

The Camp is thinning rapidly.

With regard to the affair in the 62nd Foot the *Delhi Gazette* says:—

We regret to hear of a sad occurrence at Delhi on the night of Sunday last. A man of the 62nd Foot deliberately shot two of his comrades dead; he aimed at a third but missed. The only particulars we have yet learned are, that the murderer, whose name is Ryley, was playing cards with three others to whom it is said he had lost money, which enraged him so that he loaded his rifle and before he could be arrested had managed to kill two of the men. We are promised further particulars.

THE following is copy of special telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the Emperor of Germany's speech at the close of the session of the German Parliament:—"Berlin, Friday afternoon, Dec. 22. The Emperor's speech from the Throne in closing the session of the German Parliament this afternoon reviewed the results of the parliamentary labours of the past three years and of the Parliament about to be dissolved, and mentioned the principal measures passed by name, more particularly the Army Reorganization Bill, the Bank Act, the Act on friendly societies, the Copyright Act, and various measures on judicial reform, the last of which has only just been adopted. With respect to foreign politics, the following passage occurred in the speech:—'On behalf of the united Governments [of Germany] I express my sincere thanks for your assiduous and successful labours, with the full confidence that when the new Reichstag meets we shall still be in a position to apply our labours exclusively to pacific tasks for the internal development of the empire. The progress which the negotiations of European Powers on pending questions with respect to the East have hitherto made justifies the hope which I entertain, that my own endeavours and the friendly and accommodating intentions of the Powers most immediately interested in the progress of Eastern affairs will succeed in bringing about a settlement of pending questions without prejudice to friendly relations. Supported by the confidence which the pacific policy of Germany has called forth, I shall with the help of God continue to contribute by friendly and unselfish mediation to such a solution.'"

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Pera describes the first interview between Lord Salisbury and the Sultan on the 10th December, in the following words:—

Lord Salisbury and his suite were introduced to the Sultan on Sunday. The audience was private. The Special Delegate and his secretaries were in no uniform. They were admitted, not into the Throne Room, but into a plain apartment on the ground floor, and bidden to sit down in the Imperial presence, the whole reception being remarkable for the absence of all those prostrations and salaams which have been the rule at his Court for so many centuries, and which the present Padishah has abolished, to the great relief of his First Dragoman and Master of the Ceremonies, whose back, he says, still aches with the bare recollection of what he formerly had to go through. The Sultan's welcome to his distinguished European visitors was by all accounts right-royally cordial and benignant, and the impression he made upon them, as, indeed, upon all he has hitherto come into contact with, has been in every respect favourable. The young Sovereign, it seems, has a somewhat sad, careworn look, and his appearance is that of a man considerably older than the "Almanach de Gotha," which gives the date of his birth as the 22nd of September, 1842, would make him. But allowance must be made for the wearing effect of a Southern climate and of a secluded harem life. The Sultan spoke with unaffected diffidence, as he has hitherto done on all similar occasions, about his recent accession to the throne, and his consequent inexperience of affairs, and dwelt on the difficulties with which he was beset. He ended by an assurance that the most earnest wish of his heart was to promote the welfare of all his subjects, placing them on fairly equal conditions and calling them to the enjoyment of the same rights.

The Sultan, I am told, spoke these words to this effect, and there can be little doubt that he said what he meant. On the uprightness and benevolence of his intentions no question has as yet arisen, and it is quite certain that, were matters to be settled between him and his subjects, the ascendancy of his Imperial rank and sacred character would enable him singlehanded to insure the happiness of his people. Unfortunately, the Ottoman Empire, after all, is despotic, is not a Monarchical State. It is simply an oligarchy having at its head as a ruling class, not a feudal or a patrician aristocracy, but a crowd of high functionaries in or out of place—Viziers or ex-Viziers, Valis, Pashas, &c—constituting a satrapy rather than a bureaucracy, reigning, not ruling, or ruling through subalterns whom they despise, and who despise them, and contending among themselves for the monopoly of a mere shadow of authority, which they exercise solely for their own benefit and which they are unable or do not care to turn to the advantage either of the Sovereign or of the country.

INDIA has recently produced some wonderful native poets, whose poetry we have been afraid to notice lest they should be tempted to publish more. Their poetry, however, seems to afford amusement to the London press. Here is what the *Globe* says about one wonderful poem which was inspired in this Presidency by the famine:—"We have been favoured with a poem, apparently due to Indian authorship, appealing to English charity to relieve 'the famine-stricken ryots of India.' The proceeds of sale—which no doubt will be very large—are also to be devoted to this benevolent purpose. The poem needs only to be read to receive wide appreciation. It commences by picturing the ryot hero, "a hardy swain," as apostrophising the god of rain in touching language. The rivers, 'which overflow their banks tremendous high,' have ceased to flow, very much to the inconvenience of the 'hardy swain's' cattle. 'Thirsty art thou, my bullock! darling mate,' exclaims the poor fellow. 'The birds, forgetting their attachment old peck, thy back.' We are sorry to say that the adjacent river does not appear to have responded properly to this pathetic appeal. 'Stream,' indignantly cries the agonised man, 'once thy bosom fondled all my kin; thy sweet affection gone, thy pebbles grin!' From which statement it must be inferred that the 'hardy' one and his family claimed descent from some fish. As for the grinning pebbles, no language could be too strong in reprobation of their cynicism. They were not, however, content with mere ribald laughter. We are subsequently informed that a 'pointed pebble pierced his skull; he bled. The blood besmeared his face with red.' But hardy swains are not to be disposed of so easily. By good luck his wife chanced to be passing that way; 'she clasped him and her tears bedewed his face; thus cooled, he breathed, and felt her fond embrace.' Having thus been pleasantly refrigerated he got up—the poet makes no further mention of the pebble in his skull—and the loving couple walked, sweetly conversing, to a neighbouring temple. There they found a throng of starving peasants assembled. Of these 'some cheerful talk; some show much merriment! some quiet walk;' but 'all tie their loins to keep their backs erect, and touch their stomachs, cruel hunger pack'd.' If these poor creatures could really make merry under such depressing circumstances, they must have been almost as hardy as the hero himself. The poem concludes with a magnificent appeal to 'Britannia's son' whoever he may be—perhaps John Bull. "Now, dazzled by thy splendid gems and shawls, thy gorgeous phatons and thy sumptuous hails, we cry, relieve us.' We can only hope that 'Britannia's son' will at once sell his 'gorgeous phatons' and expend the proceeds in purchasing this beautiful poem."

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 7-3 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

MR. GIRDLESTON.—Mr. Girdleston, the British Resident at the Court of Nepal, leaves for Genoa by the Rubattino Company's steamer which starts from Bombay on the 1st proximo.

THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, who had proceeded to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, arrived in Bombay by a special train yesterday morning.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 6th January, was 54 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 54 feet and 4 tenths.

BISHOP ANDREWS.—We have been requested to intimate that Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, is expected to preach at Falkland Road Hall on Sunday next at 11 A.M. and in the evening at 6 o'clock at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

NOTICE.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s contract mail steamers to Kurrachee, via the Kutch and Kattywar Coast, will leave Bombay in the fair season of this year on Tuesdays at 10 A. M., instead of Mondays, as heretofore, the latest hour for posting letters at the General Post Office being as follows:—Ordinary letters 8-15 A. M.; Ditto by prepayment of late fee of 2 annas, 9-0 A. M.

THE BANDSTAND.—Programme of music to be played by the Band of the 20th Regiment N. I. at the Bandstand at 6 P.M. to-day:—

March.....Father come Home.....	Riviere.
Valse .....Guards	Godfry.
Quadrille .....Royal Boudoir	Coote.
Valse .....La Perichole.....	Coote.
Selection .....La Sonnambula	Bellini.
Valse .....Adieu.....	Snelling.
Gallop .....Valentine.....	Relle.

THE NIZAM.—His Highness the Nizam, Sir Salar Jung, K. C. S. I., and the Hyderabad nobles and suite of the Nizam are expected to arrive in Poona at 9 o'clock this morning by special train. The Poona railway station is very prettily arranged and decorated in honour of His Highness the Nizam's return to Poona. The station master, Mr. Baker, and the assistant station master, Mr. Heller, (who is quite an artist) have exerted themselves in a very praiseworthy manner in decorating the station. Indeed the star, crescent and other ornaments are the work of Mr. Heller's own hands, and have been done during his leisure moments. We hear that His Highness the Nizam and party will remain at this station for two days—to rest after their long journey from Delhi.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 12.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE AT THE CANTONMENT GARDEN.—The Cantonment Garden looked very pretty on Wednesday night, especially after sunset, when the pretty oil lamps of various colours and the Chinese lanterns were lit up and the tran-parencies could be seen to advantage. As early as five o'clock visitors began to arrive on the ground, and before that time most of the children were standing round the tables, which were well supplied with edibles to suit the taste of the various children who were to be feasted at the tables. The Mussalman and Parsee children had cakes, biscuit, fruit and tea, while the Hindoo children had *meties* and fruit in abundance. All the supplies were presented to the children on plantain leaves and placed opposite each child. The cakes were cut up beforehand, and a portion of each kind was placed on each plantain leaf. This arrangement saved trouble and guaranteed that each child got a good supply. The Hindoo, English, Parsee and Mussalman gentlemen interested in the *fete*, were early on the ground. Very busily engaged were they in receiving the children and attending to their wants. It was very nearly six o'clock when Lieutenant General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., arrived, who was received with a perfect storm of cheers which continued for several minutes. A number of ladies and gentlemen came about the same time—when the garden looked its very best. The flags were distinctly seen by the bright light of the illuminations and the pretty arrangements appeared to advantage in the softened light. The Bands of the 8 h and 26 h Regiments played during the evening for the amusement of the children of the schools—some of whom, by the way, were tolerably big children, especially those in the Hindoo schools. Those who got up the treat are deserving of public thanks for the manner in which it was arranged and carried out.—*Id.*

DR. LYNN AT THE TOWN HALL.

DR. LYNN performed last night at the Town Hall, in the presence of H. E. the Governor and a fashionable audience, which filled the large room, the best and most remarkable of his tricks. An unusually long time was taken up with the 'talk' for which Dr. Lynn is remarkable, and which serves him so well in keeping up the illusion before each trick is disposed of. The spirit manifestations were capitally done. The merriment of the audience, which had been kept at a high pitch all the evening, was at its highest when the tall gentleman, one of the spectators, went behind the green curtains, where the medium was, with his eyes bound and re-appeared without his coat, the consequence of the influence of the spirits in whose company he had been for a few seconds. The last trick performed was the best of all, and one that Dr. Lynn will be remembered by for a long time. He produced three glass globes filled with fish from under a black cloth, and caused the third one to disappear in a most mysterious manner. This very clever trick astonished every one and brought down a torrent of well-merited applause. Dr. Lynn will perform again to-night at the Town Hall, and, we believe, for the last time.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY

A MEETING of the members of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay, now commonly known as the Bombay Education Society, was held yesterday evening in the Committee-room, Boys' School, Byculla, to consider a recommendation of the Council of Directors that a draft of new rules be substituted for the rules and regulations now in force, with a view to the registration of the Society under Act XXI. of 1860. There were present:—the Rev. G. Ryvell, the Honorary Secretary of the Society, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey, Colonel Hatch, A. C. Watt, Esq., Major Morewather, Dr. W. P. Partridge, Captain W. P. Walsh, W. Wells Esq., T. F. Punnett, Esq., the Rev. A. G. Lewis, the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, L. G. Hynes, Esq., Captain Lyard, C. Banks, Esq., and J. W. Orr, Esq.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey being called to the chair, briefly addressed the meeting. He said that the object for which the meeting had been convened was to enable the association to have a more substantial and legal footing for the performance of their duty. After he had spoken for a short time on behalf of this object the following resolutions were adopted and carried unanimously:—

1st Resolution—Proposed by Col. Hatch and seconded by J. W. Orr, Esq., That the printed memorandum of association and rules circulated to the members of the Society with the Secretary's letter of 1st January 1877 be adopted as the memorandum of association and rules of the Society.

2nd Resolution—Proposed by T. F. Punnett, Esq., and seconded by A. C. Watt, Esq., That this Society be registered under Act XXI. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

This closed the proceedings of the meeting, after which the directors of the Society remained to consider other business connected with the Society, while the other members withdrew from the Committee-room.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the second edition of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" (compiled and printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street).

We can have no hesitation in stating that this work is a credit to the Bombay Press, replete as it is with the precise information which European tourists most require on landing in a country so foreign to them in almost every respect. Passages of "India" and "the Island of Bombay" are excellent, and leave nothing to be desired; while the Geography and History of the Presidency form an exhaustive narrative, full of lively interest, and wholly divested of those dry and monotonous details so nauseous and repulsive to persons travelling for excitement and pleasure. Even Anglo-Indians will read it with edification, seeming as it is with historical bon-bons, of which, we might venture to say, many of us have hitherto been but imperfectly acquainted. The capitalist who arrives amongst us in search of profitable investments, will find under the head of "Trade and Industry" a mass of facts which will satisfy the most enquiring mind as to the wide field which India offers for successful commercial enterprise; but we would beg leave to suggest for the consideration of the compiler that in the next edition a description of our land laws—of eligible localities for settlement—and of the numerous industries now dormant for want of native energy, would be an invaluable acquisition to the work, as a means of attracting some of those adventurous men who now throng to Australia, New Zealand, &c, instead of breaking their journey at Bombay and introducing new colonies in a land that flows with milk and honey, and which only wants tapping to make her yield her inexhaustible treasures.

To the latter class, as well as to tourists in general, the work will be a never failing *vade mecum*. It contains a complete description of the city of Bombay, its institutions, climate, and ways of life, and society; an interesting account of the origin and nature of native festivals; hints to excursionists, with full directions for visits to places of historic or natural interest; and the easiest way of getting there, together with full information respecting fares by rail and steamer, and other means of communication as well in the City of Bombay as throughout the Presidency.

We can confidently recommend this comprehensive work not only to strangers arriving for the first time, but to all of our readers, as may contemplate inland excursions, or require a clear and more extensive knowledge of the land they live in.—*Poona Observer*.

INFANT LIFE.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, an unerring application, which is *confirmed as a medicine* by all who use it. It contains no narcotic nor anything that can injure the most delicate Infant. It rests the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon street, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents: TARACHAND AND Co., Bombay.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BARODA SKY RACES, FEBRUARY 1877.

STEWARDS.

Col. C. Thompson; Capt. Jackson, Asst. Agt. Govr. Genl.; Maj. H. Parker, 15th Regt.; Maj. Woolridge, B. N. I.; Capt. Birch, B.N. I.; F. Bannister, Esq., R. A.; and Kazi Shahboodeen, Esq.

1ST DAY.

1ST RACE.—"Pony Race." For all ponies. 13 hands to carry 10st. 5lbs.; added or allowed for every ½ inch over or under. Distance—¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5, with Rs. 75 added.

2ND RACE.—"Trial Stakes." For Arabs and C. Bs. Weight for age and class raised 1½ stone. Entrance Rs. 15, with Rs. 150 added. 5 lbs. allowed for maidens. Distance—¾ mile.

3RD RACE.—"Galloway Stakes." For all galloways. To carry 10st. 12 lbs.; allowed for every ½ inch under. Entrance Rs. 10, with Rs. 100 added. Distance—5 furlongs.

4TH RACE.—"The Scurry." For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 3 stone. Entrance Rs. 10, with Rs. 100 added. Distance—¾ mile.

2ND DAY.

1ST RACE.—"Pony Handicap." For all ponies that have run on the previous day. Entrance Rs. 5, with Rs. 75 added. Distance—5 furlongs.

2ND RACE.—"The Gaekwar Cup." Value Rs. 250. Presented by H. H. the Maharaja for Arabs and C. Bs. Weight for age and class raised 1½ stone. Previous winner—once, 7lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. Entrance Rs 15. Distance—1 mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Baroda Stakes." For all horses *bond fide* the property of native gentlemen and officers of H. H. the Maharaja's troops. Arabs 10st. C. Bs. 11st. Walers 12st. Entrance Rs. 10, with Rs. 100 added. Distance—R. C. and a distance.

4TH RACE.—"A C. R. Purse." For horses bred in Gazerat and Kattywar. Weight for inches, 14 hands to carry 10st 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 10, with Rs. 100 added. Distance—5 furlongs.

3RD DAY.

1ST RACE.—"The Stewards' Handicap." For all horses that have run during the meeting. Forced for winners, except ponies. Entrance Rs. 20. Losers Rs. 10, with half forfeit for not standing the handicap; Rs. 100 added. Distance—¾ mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Tally Ho Stakes." For Arabs and C. Bs. 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 11st.; allowed for every ½ inch under. Entrance Rs. 10, with Rs. 100 added. Distance—over about 1 mile of fair hunting country.

3RD RACE.—"The Baroda Steeplechase." For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 3 st. Entrance Rs. 15, with Rs. 150 added. Distance—over about 1½ miles fair hunting country.

RULES.

1. The Races will be run on or about the second or third week in February 1877. The exact dates will be notified hereafter.

2. Horses starting to be the property of residents in Gazerat and Kattywar.

3. The decision of the Stewards to be final and the races to be run under the W. I. T. C. Rules.

4. Three horses on *bond fide* separate interests to start, otherwise the added money will be withheld.

5. In case of the Races not filling, the Stewards reserve the power of substituting others or increasing added money.

6. Entrances to be made by 12 noon the day before the Race. Declarations to start by 8 P. M.

7. A rateable deduction will be made from the added money to races if funds are not forthcoming, or extra races will be added if there is a surplus.

8. Owners entering horses to subscribe at least Rs. 15 to the fund (Baroda Stakes excepted); owners of ponies to subscribe at least Rs. 10.

9. Horses and ponies will be measured on a date to be hereafter notified.

10. Any person making an objection to deposit Rs. 50 with the Stewards which will be forfeited if the objection prove frivolous.

11. Riders not appearing in colours to be fined Rs. 10, to go to the Race Fund.

12. A deduction of 10 per cent. from the Lotteries for the benefit of the Fund.

13. Settling day to be the 7th after the last day's racing.

14. Each horse trained on the course to pay Rs. 4 to the Fund. One week's work on the course to constitute training.

15. All correspondence to be directed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Baroda Sky Meeting, Baroda.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·939
Temperature of the Air.....	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	70·4
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	79·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)....	72·0
General direction of wind.....W, SSE, WNW, NNE, N, NW,	
	W, SW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	163
Fall of Rain.....	0·09
Total fall during month	0·09
" " " year.....	0·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 12th...	0·04

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND TURKEY.

(*Times*, Dec. 19.)

OUR Calcutta correspondent gives the text of a petition to the Queen voted by a Mahomedan Committee upon the affairs of Turkey, and he adds that not in Calcutta alone are the Indian Mahomedans active, Committees having been formed in Patna, Lucknow, Lahore, Peshawur, Bombay, Hyderabad, and elsewhere. The Calcutta petition is rather a lengthy document, which declares in the most absolute terms on all the questions at issue between the Porte and its adversaries. The Sultan's rule is blameless or nearly so; the misgovernment with which the Porte is charged is entirely owing to the continual agitation kept up in the interests of neighbouring States by foreign incendiaries; the "alleged cruelties" in Bulgaria were due to such persons, and reprobation should fall on them rather than on the Turkish soldiery. Moreover the exaggerated character of the original reports furnished to the world by irresponsible and prejudiced persons has been exposed by Her Majesty's Ambassador, Lord Beaconsfield's Government is greatly praised, and the petitioner have learnt with regret that various attempts are being made by some of Her Majesty's subjects to overthrow the present Ministry. It is prayed that the Queen will not, in consequence of the suggestions of any of her subjects, "from hostility whether to the present Ministry or towards the Moslem faith, alter the traditional policy of England, or allow any Power to encroach upon the sovereign rights of the Sublime Porte, or dismember the Ottoman Empire in contravention of and against the express stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, by which the territorial integrity of Turkey and her existence as a European Power were solemnly and definitely guaranteed.

The framers of the petition have evidently the most accurate acquaintance with the arguments and representations of the Ministerialist speakers in England, and this, coupled with the style and diction of the document, suggests something less purely and spontaneously Moslem than might be desired. But we know that a political feeling may be artificially produced, and, misunderstanding, once established powerfully to reproduce important effects. We have no doubt that it is possible to fill a certain part of the Mussulman community in India with the idea that there is a connexion between their religious and worldly interests and the maintenance of Turkish rule, and, moreover, that Great Britain is pledged by some traditional policy or by some eternally incumbent duty to support the Sultan. Before we estimate the strength or value of such a movement, it is worth while to consider the opinions that have been given concerning the Mussulmans of India in relation to their historical position and their actual sympathies. In the present position the Queen is requested to oppose the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in consideration, among other things, of the fact that His Sacred Majesty the Sultan of Turkey is the recognized religious head of some 40,000,000 of your Majesty's subjects." A similar opinion pervades a letter from an Indian Mussulman, which we published a few days since. "It is not so much political or politico-religious sympathy which Indian Moslems feel towards their Khalif as religious sympathy pure and simple." Then as a fact hesitates that in the Friday prayer of the Sunnis the Sultan is spoken of with the utmost reverence, while the blessing of God is asked on his descendants." It will occur to the readers of Sir George Campbell's "Handy Book on the Eastern Question" that opinions very adverse to these are expressed by that experienced Indian administrator. Sir George Campbell says that there is no more solidarity among Mahomedans than among Christians. The notion that we must adapt our Turkish policy to the prejudices of our Mahomedan subj

THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

A LETTER from Constantinople in the *Deutsche Zeitung* says that General Ignatieff is of middle height, strongly built, with somewhat abrupt movements and a military bearing. He has a high forehead, strongly marked features, piercing brown eyes, a reddish moustache turning white at the points and "the broad face of a Panslavist." He speaks several languages, but with a Slavonian accent. His family belongs to the *petite noblesse*, but his father was a general like himself, and is now President of the Ministerial Council at St. Petersburg. General Ignatieff first distinguished himself by a very able report on the English army which he sent to the Czar while he held the post of military attache in London. In 1858 he was sent as Special Commissioner to Khiva and Bokhara. He was then for a time Minister in China, after which he became the president of the Asiatic section in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg, whence he was sent, eleven years ago, as Ambassador to Constantinople. Lord Salisbury is described as "a serious-looking man of forty-six, with a frank, energetic, and intelligent countenance." The Austrian Plenipotentiary, Count Zichy, is a short, active man of sixty-five; he is one of the few Hungarian noblemen who, instead of squandering their property, have increased it, and he is stated to be a personal friend of General Ignatieff. His enemies say that he possesses a very little influence, whether with the Turks or the other diplomatists. Baron von Werther, the German Plenipotentiary, is of about the same age as Count Zichy, and "looks with his short grizzled beard, like an old colonel on half-pay. He is unpopular with the German residents in the Turkish capital, but he is much respected by his subordinates, and makes a great impression on the Turks by his haughty bearing. He detests newspapers and newspaper correspondents, and if a correspondent pays him a visit even with the best introductions, he always treats him as an enemy. His wife, who was a Countess Oriola, is a stanch Ultramontane, and although his children were christened as Protestants, she has brought them up as Roman Catholics. The outward appearance of Sir Henry Elliot, proceeds the correspondent, is very similar to that of Baron von Werther. They are both of the same age, and both "stiff and lean," only that Sir Henry looks more like a "Quaker missionary." Count Corti, the Italian Plenipotentiary is "short, lively, thin, and dark; the French representative, Baron de Bourgoing, is "round, fat, tall, and dignified. Count Corti is fifty-two years old, and first became generally known in connection with the Alabama Arbitration. He was for fifteen years secretary to the Italian Embassy in London, and then served as Italian Minister in Sweden, Spain, Holland, America, and Constantinople. He has a great reputation as a diplomatist, and it is said that his special mission consists in striving to obtain Corfu for Italy as a naval station, besides Tunis, the Albanian coast, and other little acquisitions which are believed to be coveted by Young Italy. Baron Bourgoing is fifty-five years of age. Both his father and grandfather were ambassadors, and he was the French Minister at Rome before he came to Constantinople.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

OCCASIONAL REMARKS ON THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

IT is stated definitely, that instead of insisting that Russian troops should occupy Bulgaria as a guarantee of reformed administration, General Ignatieff has proposed a scheme which includes "a temporary occupation by a Belgian force." For this announcement we were already prepared, and there is scarcely a doubt of its accuracy. It was reported as a Russian "concession" (though why it should bear that name is not very clear) some days ago. Further we are informed that the project has been discussed at Constantinople by all the representatives of the Powers, and accepted by all—by Lord Salisbury after reference to the Government at home. This also we believe to be true. But we have yet to learn in what terms and with what reservations, if any, the English Government has accepted this proposal. At present, we are strongly inclined to believe that the plan is not so much accepted as allowed. We are told, indeed, that "the English Government, though foreseeing many difficulties, has not decided that its representative should on this point separate himself from his colleagues;" and though the newspaper from which we quote further says that "in these circumstances Lord Salisbury will join in pressing upon the consideration of the Porte this form of guarantee," we take it that the world "press-ure" here must be understood in a limited sense. Probably, all that has been done is this. The plan of a Belgian occupation being proposed, and generally sanctioned by most of the Powers, as a measure formally to be laid before the Conference (which has not yet begun its sittings) our own Government deemed it expedient not to withhold consent and so put an end to discussion. They have many serious considerations before them; and one of them is, that they would be "playing Russia's game" indeed—and not only the Russian game, but that their own enemies at home—if they refused even to discuss the plan in formal Conference, and before they could know how it would be received by the Porte's own representatives at the board. Thus we read the announcement that the English Government have assented to General Ignatieff's proposal. They feel that it would be unwise to reject it; but we should be greatly surprised to hear that it pleases them, and still more surprised to learn that they are by any means prepared to enforce it should the Ottoman Government determine on its rejection. Indeed, there is another doubt, namely, as to whether General Ignatieff himself thinks it will prove acceptable to the Porte—whether it is not advanced with a tolerable certainty that it will fall, if not in Belgium, in Constantinople itself; while at the same time its suggestion will pass as a proof of Russian moderation—as evidence of the utter impracticability of "Pashas." It is as well to bear in mind that at this moment Russian diplomacy is largely addressed to a certain portion of the English public; and that nothing is more desirable for Russian Government than to throw the failure of the Conference (if it is to fail) either on the English Government, the Turkish Government, or on both. So far the former have kept out of the danger, with a refusal to discuss the proposal of a Belgian occupation would have brought upon them at once. But Turkey has yet to be reckoned with—and Belgium also. If there is any reason to suppose that the Belgian Government have consented to play the part set down for them, we have had no intimation of it as yet. Nor can we conceive, at present, of any good reason whatever. It seems to us a matter of the highest importance to Belgium that she will continue the wise course of absolute abstention from mixing herself up with Eastern politics; and it may be of importance for other nations also that she should not, on any persuasions abandon the simple policy—(happily possible for her, and perhaps her only safe one)—of "minding her own business." More we need not say at present, except that we have never thought it likely that an English Government would view with unconcern any departure from this policy, and we are persuaded that it is not for any English Minister to assist at such a departure without grave reasons for doing so.

We shall, of course, be told that these criticisms are the fruit of mere obstructiveness—fresh illustrations of that dog-in-the-manger policy which, without suggesting anything itself, is satisfied with opposing everything suggested by others. The day of destructive criticism we shall be told has gone by as regards this question. We start from the assumption that some guarantees are necessary, and those who resist the proposals of their neighbours are bound to bring forward some counter-proposals of their own. Well, we accept that view of the situation, and are prepared to say what guarantees would, in our opinion, be at once adequate and safe, and which any European Power acting in good faith should have no hesitation in accepting. If all that is honestly wanted is a force of policy to watch the application of these reforms and to suppress any disturbances which might arise in the attempt to introduce them, we say that such a force might be provided out of Turkish regular troops commanded by European officers. If it be asked where these officers are to come from, we shall not be prevented by excessive regard for the "just susceptibilities" of rival Powers from making the obvious reply, Russia is not the only Power who should not fear the misconstruction of her motives. The men who are the best fitted in the world for the task indicated are to be found in scores in our Indian Empire. That empire could furnish Europe with an abundant supply of men who combine in unique conjunction the military with the civil qualifications for the work—men who are not only capable officers, but able and experienced administrators—men who are at once accustomed to command a Mussulman soldiery and to govern subject populations. The presence of a force so manned, and so officered would, it cannot be doubted, give perfect assurance to the Turkish Christians that the reforms promised them were placed under the supervision of a watchful eye and controlled by a strong and equal hand. The Christians would have no fear that such a force would lend itself to purposes of oppression, the Mahommedans none that it would act as the secret instigator of revolt. The character and the nationality of the officers would be sufficient safeguard against the one danger, the faith and race of the soldiers a sufficient safeguard against the other. Add to this that a "guarantee" of this kind for the proposed reforms is one which the Turkish Government is more likely to accept than any other that has yet been heard of. The sovereignty of the Sultan in his own territories would be at least formally recognize. The force so constituted would be at any rate a Turkish force owing obedience to the Government at Constantinople. And assuming that the Porte would consent to such a proposal, what objection could be urged against it in good faith by any of the European Powers? We are not so sanguine as to believe that none would be urged; but on what grounds except those of disappointed ambition could it be supported? Would it not secure the objects which Russia Professes to be pursuing with a single mind, and would it not secure them with far less danger to the peace of Europe than would be created by those measures which Russia has herself proposed and her English sympathizers have called upon their Government to accept? And even supposing that these officers were not all Englishmen, that would be far better than the imposition of a Sovereign Committee drawing authority from half a dozen jealous Powers.

The petition to the Queen which has been lately voted by a committee of Indian Mahommedans has provoked the kind of comment which was to be expected in certain quarters. There is a party among us deeply pledged to combat the idea that we could ever be embarrassed in our dealings with the Ottoman Porte by Mahommedan sympathies within our own empire; and therefore the petition has to be explained away. This attempt suggests two remarks: the first of these is that the historical or historico-theological question whether the Sultan is or is not looked upon by Indian Mahommedans as their spiritual head has practically very little relevance to the matter. Sympathy arising from community of faith may exist, and might even take very passionate and dangerous form, without requiring any support from such considerations as this. If we could suppress all danger of Mahommedan sympathy in India by merely saying that the Sultan is not the Mahommedan Pope, we could probably dispose of the danger of fanaticism at home by merely saying that the Czar of Russia is not the Pontiff of the Church of Canon Liddon and Mr. Malcolm MacColl. But we know too well that this is no sufficient answer in our own case. We have seen too clearly what perilous effects may be produced by sympathy between two religious bodies not even in actual communion, but only aspiring to it, to doubt that it must have greater power as between the Mahomedans of one region and those of another. And who can deny that the circumstances of the present situation have been such as to stimulate that sympathy in the highest degree? It is said that the framers of the Indian petition "have evidently the most accurate acquaintance with the arguments and representations of the Ministerial speakers." May be so; but there is an opposite inference which is, at least, equally deducible. It may be that the framers of the petition have studied rather the arguments and representations of the anti-Ministerialist speakers; and, if so, they will have seen in the present position of the Turks a claim upon their sympathies which requires no support from any theory of the spiritual primacy of the Sultan. For they will have seen that the enterprise to which Europe is now being passionately summoned is not an attack upon a potentate, or even upon a pontiff, but a crusade against a creed. It is not so much the temporal sovereignty of the Sultan which is to be assailed—indeed, that, we are constantly assured, is in no danger of aggression—but Islam itself which is to be expelled from Europe; and the instinct to which this crisis appeals among the signatories of the petition is a mere instinct of self-preservation, requiring no support from religious veneration for a spiritual head, or from any other feeling of the kind. A common danger is surely sufficient to band together men who have nothing else in common whatever; and when Indian Mahomedans hear that war is to be made upon the Turks because Mahommedanism is an unclean thing and to be rooted out, they will not stop to ask themselves whether the Sultan of Turkey has or has not succeeded to the religious supremacy of the Mogul Emperors. If then, there are these excellent reasons why the Mahommedans of India should sympathize with the Turks, is second point we would urge is, whether this sympathy is to be put aside as unworthy of consideration, and if so, upon what grounds. We are constantly told that the sympathy of the Russian people with their fellow-Christians under Turkish rule is one of the most important facts of the situation; and why not, then, the sympathy of the natives of India with their fellow-Mahommedans endangered by Christian aggression? If it is statesmanship to take the former feeling into account, why not also to count with the latter? Do not let us be so grossly inconsistent, so blind to facts, so impenetrable to the most obvious analogies, as to maintain in one and the same breath that we ought to treat Christian sympathies as all-important and Mahomedan sympathies as of no account.

THE BROOKLYN THEATRE FIRE.

(*Times*, December 18.)

AMERICAN papers received on Saturday at Queenstown contain details of the catastrophe in the Brooklyn Theatre; but the full extent of the fire had not been realized at the departure of the mails. A New York paper says:—

"It would be impossible to describe the scene that ensued. At the appearance of the flames in the 'flies' a murmur went through the audience as of surprise, which quickly turned into a cry of horror as the fire, leaping upwards and curling about the scenery, cracked and roared as it swept through the light woodwork. It was the work of an instant, and, almost before the audience had fully realized the awful situation, the entire stage trappings, overhead were one mass of fire. The cry of 'Fire! fire!' rang from the galleries, and, amid the shrieks of the women and the curses of the men, a rush was made for the door. The men were as wild as the women, and every one seemed intent upon saving himself, regardless of what might befall anybody else. It was the law of self-preservation asserting itself in selfish struggles to escape. The men fought with desperation to make their way towards the doors, and in endeavouring to do so trampled down the women, in their way, who, struggling and shrieking, cried out hopelessly for help. It was all in vain that a few men, more self-possessed than others, endeavored to calm the fears of the affrighted crowd, and that a cry came from the stage that all would be over in a minute. The rush for the vestibule continued. The seats were broken down in the general confusion. With the desperation of extreme fear, the struggling men and women clasped and hung on to one another as they pushed their way down from the galleries—many, overcome with fright, falling to the floor only to be bruised and crushed by the terrified multitude behind them. Fortunately, the vestibule was a large one, and the doors opened freely in and out on what are called double acting hinges, else there might have to be chronicled one of the most frightful disasters that ever occurred in this country. Even as it was, the vestibule was too small to present a scene of the wildest confusion and terror as the crowd from the dress circle and galleries and that from the parquet met in the vestibule near the doors, and for a moment or so the crash threatened a dire calamity. Men, women, and children were huddled together in one writhing, shrieking mass, and so tightly were they wedged near the door, that it was almost an impossibility for the police, who had come to the rescue early, to make a break through the crowd in order to relieve those in front from the pressure of the terrified people behind, who were madly endeavouring to reach the street, hatless and coatless. Some of the men fought with the energy of giants to pull down those who were in their way, while cries of despair and shrieks of agony rent the air on all sides. Many of the women were dragged out of the crowd by the police with their clothes torn to shreds, several of them having their dresses stripped off their backs. The policemen succeeded finally in getting the vestibule cleared. The side walk at this time was littered with dresses, muffs, hats, and shawls, and many women, as they found themselves safe in the street, fell fainting to the ground. The excitement in the neighbourhood was intense, and the streets in the vicinity were filled by thousands who were almost as frenzied as the people who had had such a narrow escape from a frightful death. Relatives and friends of the persons known to have gone to the theatre stood on the side walk crying and wringing their hands, and piteously asking the police to let them go to the rescue of those who they feared were in danger of their lives. The whole scene was a terrible one, and will not be soon forgotten by any one who witnessed it."

The following is the story of an eye-witness:—

"I was in the dress circle. Some inflammable material among the wings caught fire from a gas-jet, and in a few moments the stage, uncumbered with machinery required in the performance, was a mass of fire. The flames soon spread to the auditorium, and created a panic among the 800 people present. The doors were at once thrown open, and the panic-stricken crowd crushed through them in such a reckless way as severely to injure many persons, particularly among the ladies. Fortunately, at the time the theatre was built public attention was strongly fixed upon the subject of the construction of such buildings. After the discovery of the fire the great wall which surrounded the stage on the Johnston-street side fell outward into the street with a loud crash, and the flames shot across the way, setting fire to the fronts of two frame houses and enveloping a three-story building which adjoined the theatre."

Another eye-witness says:—

Miss Claxton was the principal actress in the play that was being performed last night at the Brooklyn Theatre. When the disastrous fire began she made her escape with some difficulty, and at one time was in an extremely perilous position, from which her bravery and ready wit delivered her. In her company were Miss Ida Warren and an invalid brother of the latter. Both ladies wore the only clothing they had saved from the flames. Miss Claxton wore the ragged raiment of the poor blind girl in the play of the *Two Orphans*. They were extremely agitated by the scenes they had witnessed, but Miss Claxton controlled herself sufficiently to tell the following story in a somewhat disjointed fashion, but with a great deal of unconscious dramatic force. She said, 'When the act drop went up for the fifth act, at the seventh tableau, I was lying on a pallet of straw with Pierre (Mr. Murdoch) leaning over me. As the curtain rose, I heard it whispered from the wings behind me, "The theatre is on fire." I listened again, almost dazed, and then recognized Miss Clevis' voice repeating, "The theatre is on fire; look behind for God's sake." Still, I did not awake to the peril. The information of the fire was whispered to all on the stage, but not one of us moved to go off. The play continued. The old woman, Pierre's mother (Mrs. Farren), rushed upon me in the savage manner necessary to the action, caught hold of my hair, and pulled me. As my head went back, I glanced up to the canvas ceiling of the room in which we were playing, and then I saw little tongues of flame licking through the canopy. Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Sindley, and Mrs. Farren saw them at the same time. Then we heard a horrible roaring noise behind the scenes. This alarmed me more than the sight of the fire. Still none of us moved till the audience caught sight of the flames, when the cry of "Fire!" rang through the body of the theatre, and the audience rose *en masse*. We acted altogether without the slightest knowledge of one another's intentions. We four clasped hands and stood almost at the footlights, and cried out, "We are between you and the fire; sit still, for God's sake sit still." The people in the front rows heard our appeal. I saw them seat themselves again, and noticed one lady pull a gentleman beside her down into his chair. The body of the house was not very well filled, but the gallery was crowded. I am convinced that our action prevented a panic, and enabled the people near the doors to get out without being pressed upon by those from the front seats. In this way many more persons got out without hurt than would have escaped if all the gallery people had crowded against the others at the doors. As soon as we saw the people getting out, we turned to escape ourselves. Then we found we were hemmed in by fire; the flames raged above and around, except on the side of the auditorium. We could see the red rafter above threatening to fall. I dashed down-stairs and got under the stage. There I met Miss Maude Harrison. She had gone to her room to get some valuables out. I cried out to her, "Let those things go, and come on, for God's sake; we must get out the front way; the fire is gaining on us—look!" As I uttered this last exclamation I pointed to the ceiling, the floor of the stage. The flames were showing through, and we could mark out their courses along the cracks of the flooring. Miss Harrison, Mrs. Farren, and myself then dashed along the crooked passage ways under the stage, and after some trouble gained the auditorium through a door. We had yet some distance to go. The fire followed us fast, and there was still a crowd of excited people to pass through. We got into the crowd and dashed along, heedless that now and again we felt that we trod upon a human being. Once I looked down, and saw a human face horribly distorted and burned. Oh, my God, it was a fearful sight. I shall never forget it. Afterwards I saw the injured man taken out. He was horribly injured, and I think must be dead. As soon as we got into the street we dashed into the police station. There a gentleman lent me his overcoat, and after a short stay in the station we walked round here."

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